THE EXHIBITION

The Busy Note of Preparation Distinctly Heard.

WHAT IS READY FOR DISPLAY

Preparing for the Emperor and Empress of Brazil.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE OPENING.

Rehearsal of Wagner's Centennial March.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1876. hibition that I am afraid your readers will know nothing about it. I told you yesterday briefly how far the different departments were advanced, and it ocsurred to me this morning, as I was walking through the labyrinths of boxes and show cases, that the quesiion most necessary to be answered at this time What is the Exhibition?

THE EXHIBITION OUTLINED. Briefly, then, let me give this answer:—Here is an melosure of 236 acres, in the heart of a park of 3,000 acres, on the edge of a beautiful river, and within five minutes of the business centre of Philadelphia and three hours of the business centre of New York. Within there are buildings covering seventy-five acres, which you are told are twenty-five acres acres, which you are told are twenty-five acres more than any other exposition—in itself a most deceptive statement, for many of these buildings, specially those from some of the States, are of little ise. But in figures, I will say that there are within this enclosure 190 different buildings, probably 100 nore, although I am guessing, than in any other exhibition. I should say that 100 of these buildings might is well not have been built. What are the buildings forerally speaking, I would say, the main building, the Art Gallery, the Muchinery Hall, the flower how, the Agricultural Department, the Woman's avilion and the United States Governaent House. Nine-tenths of the Exhibition n their way-some attractive and useful, and others will remain as a memorial hall, the gift of the State to the city as an ornament to the Park. The Flower Buildlog will also remain as a gift of the city for the same purpose. This Art Gallery cost \$1,500,000, and is a much better building than Tweed's Court House, which iost \$12,000,000. The Flower Hall cost \$250,000, and I agree with Bayard Taylor that it is the prottiest thing

What are the other buildings? It would take a mn to enumerate them and their uses. But from my notes I take a burried summary. A Swedish and German school house, a hunter's camp, a milk and dairy building, the Bible Society, Moorish villa, buildings for the English, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Brazilian and other governments; a medical departnent, Japanese house and garden, butter and cheese actory, State buildings, a New England loghouse, avilion and a swarm of cigar stands, soda fountains ad business exhibits from various States. Somo of tess buildings are unfinished, a few still in the frame; but the most of them are ready for the visitor. If you ask what are the most interesting I would say the buildings of Japan and England—about a fifth of the main building—most of the American government dis-play, the flowers and all of Machinery Hall. As to the ler, further inquiry must determine your corre spondent's impression of their value.

The exhibits in the government building are almost wholly in place. The classification is complete, and probably no other branch of the Exhibition will be found so perfectly arranged and showing so well as this. All the different branches of the government will ind well represented, such as of the navy, of the war and of the interior, while the Smithsonian Instilute is included. Every State and Territory shows a magnificent collection of ores, especially of the pre-tious metals, and it has been arranged that the governent comes into possession of the same, the value of which is intrinscally equal to many thousands of dollars. Besides, this is the only building exclusively devoted

tustralia. Comparatively few of our people are aware of the wonderful progress made during the last thirty rears in this remote part of the world. Several of th ities have had a growth that has not been excelled on of about 250,000; Sydney, of 200,000; Adela has 35,000; Brisbane, 30,000; Auckland, 25,000 and most favorably with the NEW YORK HERALD and the ondon Times. The States represented are Queensand, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, and their products are to be found in what may be called the northwest corner of the main building. Many of these things are pe-ruliar and strange, and of these Queensland and New outh Wales lead off with enormous quantities of wool, in, copper, coal, new and strange varieties of native woods and gold. Tin is the great feature of the Queens. will show manufactured goods, and this is the only State that is largely devoted to manufactures. All the and their products. In addition are several series of large photographs illustrating agricultural, pastoral and mining life, which give almost a complete counterpart of life on our plains of New Mexico and California and the guiches of Montana and Idaho. The whole cost of exceed \$300,000, and to show the enterprise of the sewspapers it is to be noted that reporters are on the Centonnial grounds representing the Melbourne Argus, the Sidney Herald, Brisbane Courier, Adelaide Obserper and the Queenslander at a cost of \$5,000 to \$6,000

In addition to the 190 buildings within the grounds, enumerated above, there are others bringing the number up to about 260. Perhaps sixty of these are small structures, but all are neat and highly creditable. Of the remainder, none have cost less than \$8,000, while others have required enor-mous sums, as from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 each. average cost of about \$8,000 each :- Tencessee, New York, Mississippi, Delaware, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, with Colorado; Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Indiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The cosmic character of the Exhibition that are exhibitors—Argentine Confederation, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chib, China, Denmark, Egypt, Islands), Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Luxemberg, Russia, Orange Free States (Africa), Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Sweeden, Tunis, Turkey, United States of Colombia, Venezuela. The products and especially the people of these lands are attracting

THE EXHIBITION TO-DAY. During the twenty-lour hours a great change has taken place in the appearance of the Exhibition. In the American department particularly, where every-thing has been left until the eleventh hour, exhibitors are working with renewed zeal and energy, and many portions that yesterday looked ragged and for orn are

In the Brazilian section, now very nearly completed, there is increased activity, under the impulse, per-haps, of having everything in perfect readiness for the

Emperor's coming.

The British exhibit is rapidly approaching completion. In the Art Galleries England is entirely ready, Ber last pictures having been placed to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

The United States government exhibition is the large

Maltese cross shaped structure on the lake, and is to their commissioners must be paid from the general be in many respects a striking feature of the fair. It is under the control of a disciplined force of attendants, who are crowding everything to the front with complete readiness by the opening day. This portion of the Exhibition has been so little written about, and has been so quictly gathered together, that the intelli-gent visitor will be likely to be surprised at the display to be seen there. It contains the richest and most varied collection of valuable ores ever seen in the world; there are tons upon tons of gold and silver rock, from the bowlder of Comstock ore to the red, gravelly-looking specimen of Emma mine rock. The identical and memorable specimen upon which this mine was sold and the purchasers also has been brought from England, and is one of their mineral collections under the charge of Mr. Donaldson.

are filled with working men, and in the buildings the preparations go on day and night. Freight trains are going and coming over the net-work of rails every minute, crowded down with boxes of goods, or returning with empty cases. These latter are taken to immense with as great care as the rich goods they contained and in the same relative positions, so that when the Exhibition is over they can be found with mathemati-The bustle of preparation centres about the

Empty beres and full ones encumber the aisles, and are heaped up in the exhibitors' spaces, and looking down upon the twenty-one acres of floor, from one of the side galleries it is as busy a scene as one can

imagine. In the other buildings there is great activity, but the common endeavor seems to be to have all in realiness first in the main building.

The citizens are making ready with great unanimity, and the stores, botels, public buildings, banks, warehouses, offices and private readences are brilliant with flags and patriotic decorations. Mayor Stokley this morning issued a proclamation requesting the closing of places of business on Wednesday. He also suggests the display of flags and patriotic devices, and a general illumination in the evening. The State House bell will be rung for thirty minutes at suprise, noun and support. be rung for thirty minutes at sunrise, noon and sunset. It is requested that church bells be rung at the same Many distinguished visitors—it would be invidious to mention names where there are so many—have already arrived, and more are coming by every train. The President will arrive to-morrow, and will spend to-morrow night at the house of Mr. Childa. He will be escorted and, as the ride is over three miles in length, the parade will begin at half-past eight in the morning, the Exhibition being to have the ceremonies over and the Exhibition opened to the world by noon. The ceremonies, as far as the speechmaking and music are concerned, will be brief. General Hawley and Mr. Welsh will hardly occupy more than five minutes each with their formal transfer of the buildings and grounds, and the President is not extravagant in speech, as all the world knows. The grand "Centennial March," by Wagner, will not occupy more than half an hour and sidney Lanier's cantata is not long. Your readers ha already been informed of the programme in full, pab lished in the Herald some time since, but the following official bulletin, just issued by the Centennial authorities, gives information which it may be well to re-

concourse at the east end or by the south middle entrance on Ein sevene. The doors will be open to them at nine A. M. They will pass to the platform in front of Memorial Hall through the north middle doors of the main building and should occupy their places before a quarter past ten A. M. All the space in she vicinity of the platform, save what may be needed for passage, will be open to the public. The orchestra of 150 pieces and the chorus of 1,000 voices will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by Dudley stuck.

Commission.

9. Address by the President of the United States.

10. Unfuring of the Fing. Halledijah Chorus, Saintos of Artillery and Ringing of the Chimes.

11. President through the Main Building and Machinery Heal.

ortice.

When the Prosident of the United States declares the skibilition open, the flag on the staff near him will be united as a signal for the rationing of all other flags and noisigns, the ringing of the chimes, the mining of the chimes, the mining of the chimes, the mining of the United Jahrand guine on George's Hill and the singing of the Halletujah Shorm of Handel by the chorms, with organ and orchestral

re Hall, his way the President will be saluted by his military t, formed in two lines between the buildings. Machinery Hall, when the procession shall, as far as die have entered the building, the President, as isted of the little of the building of the president of the building of the building. he machinery connected therewith. No further formal of programme will be required.

President and such of the guests as may choose to will be occured by way of the north main also of nery Itali to the doors of the eastern tower and to the yearlion.

Judges' pavilion.

The passage in return to the Main Building will be kept open for half an lour.

The President of the United States will hold a brief retention in the judges' pavilion.

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But the passage is the passage of the passag

Hy order of the Centennial Commission
JONEPH R. HAWLEY, President.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Socretary. DOM PERRO AND GOVERNOR RICK.

A special train over the new rout, the Delaware and Bound Brook and North Pennsylvaola Railroads, will leave Bound Brook to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M., will bring Governor Rice and the Boston Cadets, of Massachusetts, to this city to attend the opening cere-Berks street station at half-past nine A. M. The train will be handsomely decorated and is lurnished by the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The staff or the Governor accompanies him, the cadets being under command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas F. Edmunds. The party will arrive at 12:30, and will be received by a battalion of the First regiment infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, under the command of Major

Charles K. Ide.
The Independent Corps of Cadets date their organization in 1741, and is composed of first class material.

Adjutant General Latta, Colonel R. M. Brinton and other members of Governor Hartranft's personal staff will receive Governor Rice and staff on behalf of Gov-ernor Hartranft, and General Bankson will also be rep-resented by one of his personal staff officers.

The Emperor of Brazil will also arrive in his quiet way to-morrow and will go to the Continental Hotel, to the rooms now occupied by the Empress. The Emperor's status at the opening ceremonies of the Exhibi-tion will be merely that of a private gentleman from Brazil. "The Emperor is in Brazil," he has said, and he will, by his own desire, take a seat with the Commissioners from his country, a ticket having been insued to one Pedro de Alcantara, just as it would be to John

WHAT THE DIPPERENT STATES HAVE CONTRIBUTED. The following table shows the amount of money subscribed to the Centennial stock in the various states of this Union. It is brought nearly down to date. It is instructive as showing how the brunt of the whole Centennial celebration has been borne by a few com-monwealths, while the citizens of many important monwealths, while the citizens of many important States have contributed little or nothing. In view of the fact that some of the tentennial Commissioners have manifested a meddlerome spirit concerning the management of the exhibition—having done nothing for it when it most needed help—it will be interesting to know the exact status of those gentlemen, and how little their respective States have paid into the Ceutennial treasury, while the board bills in Philadelphia of

1,872 2 107

. \$2,132,140

of the march becomes syncopated at the end of each phrase, until there are but two bars left without syncopation. There is here a pecular passage, the string quartet holding out in the key of K flat, the trumpets fanfaring in G, and other instruments presenting different motives. The effect is extraordinary and must be heard to be appreciated. Then comes a phrase in which wind instruments give the fanfare, as it were, in the strings present, the first triplet motive, while the basses hold the point d'orgue. The cods is immensely effective. No composer has used the effect of syncopation with more success than Wagner; that may be seen in his operas. A great deal of the dramatic power of "Lohengrin" lies in his judicious use of this one effect in music. The coda of the march is a perfect whirlwind. There are numerous reminiscences of Tristan and Isolde, the same working up to a climax from motives, or governing subjects are brought in at once. The air is filled with harmonic sound; every instrument is employed. One would think that the orchestras of the world were united in a grand bymn. Yet there is nothing sensational. It is true music, and the most glorious tribute that could be paid to the American Republic.

To-morrow afternoon other works will be rehearsed,

glorious tribute that could be paid to the American Republic.

To-morrow afternoon other works will be rehearsed, among them a Centennial international work, by Bactens, of Thomas orchestra, made up of the following National anthems:—"America," "Washington March," "Hail, Coumbia," Argentine, "Republican March," "Austrian Hyma;" Belgium, "La Brabancone;" Brazil, "National Hymn," France, "Marseilaise;" Denmark, Volkslied;" Germany, "The Fathertand;" Engalind, "God Save the Queen," Italy, "The King's March," Norway, "National Hymn;" Netherlands, onthem; Russia, "National Hymn;" Netherlands, onthem; Russia, "National Hymn;" Switzerland, "Honor to Helvetia," Turkey, "Grand March." The music will be of one of the most striking features of the openling of the Centennial. An immense chorus is engaged with Thomas' orchestra.

CENTENNIAL LEGION.

A general meeting of the Executive Committee the Centennial Legion was held yesterday at the OH Guard Armory in this city, and the organization of the Legion was fully consummated. The choice of Generals H. W. Slocum, of New York; Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia and A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, as field quarters of the Legion should be forthwith established n New York under the direction of the three field offiearly day. It was also voted unanimously to invite the West Point military and Annapolis naval cadets to parade with the Legion on the Fourth of July, the latter escorting, as a mark of respect to those national institutions to which the cadets belong. The Centennial Legion comprises thirteen companies,

representing the original States of the Union. names, and those of their officers, with the dates of

their organization, are given below:

Providence Light Infantry, of Providence, R. I., organized in 1775, Captain Bullock, commander.

Fayotteville (North Carolina) Independent Light Infantry, Major Charles Haigh commanding; organized

fantry, Major Charles Haigh commanding; organized in 1793.

Washington Light Infantry (South Carolina), Major R. C. Gilchrist commanding; organized in 1807.

Boston Light Infantry (Massachusetts), Captain N. N. Noyes; organized in 1808.

State Feneibles (Ponnsylvania), Captain John W. Ryan; organized 1813.

New Haven Grays (Connecticut); organized 1816.

The Old Guard Veteran Battery (New York), Major G. W. Marison commanding; organized in 1826.

The Norfolk Light Artiflery (Virginia), Captain Sam Hodges commanding; organized in 1826.

The Muskeog Veterans (New Hampshire); organized in 1854.

The Church Rifles (Georgia), Captain Frank G. Ford commanding; organized in 1854.

Veteran Company from Fitch Maryland regiment; organized in 1800.

The Phi Kearney Guards (New Jersey), Captain W. H. DeHart commanding; organized in 1808.

The American Rithes (Felaware), Captain Samuel M. Wood commanding; organized an 1876.

This special corps is appointed to assemble in front of Independence Hail, Philadelphia, for parade on July 4, in commencration of the 160th discress elected are General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, by the Southern commands; General H.-W. Slocun, of New York, by the Middle State companies, and General Ambrose E.

Burnside from the New England companies. The legion will be organized into three bartalisms. The legion will be organized into three bartalisms. The centre will be composed of the Hoston light Infantry, of Massachusetts; Old Guard, of New York, and Washington Light Infantry, of South Carolina, and will be the color battalion. The remaining ten companies will be equally divided into right and left wings. The staff will consist of an adjutant, quartermaster, commissary and seven aides de-camp. so selected insteach of the thirteen States shall be represented in the field and staff, all appearing in full Continental uniform, mounted.

The colors of the Legion will consist of the crimson flag of Eutaw, borne by Colonel William Washington during the Revolutionary war, the Continental flag and the national colors. Each company is to bear the flag of the State it represents, Legion and company color bearers to assemble with their guards of honor in independence Hall preparatory to the parade, previous to which there will be a grand giress review, inspection, trooping of colors, &c., on Chestinut street, in front of the old Hall, on the Fourth of July, 1874.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

BESSION OF THE MATIONAL COMMITTEE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL YESTERDAY-A CON-VENTION CALLED SUPJECT TO CERTAIN CON-TINGENCIES.

In response to a call issued by Mr. Ethan Allen, Chairman of the National Committee of Liberal Repub-licans, a meeting was held, commencing at noon yester-day, at the Fitth Avenue Hotel, to take action in regard to calling an annual Convention and to discuss and dis pose of such other matters as may come before the committee. At roll call there were thirty-one delegates present, twenty-one of whom were proxies. Among the members of the committee and proxies presen were the following named gentlemen:-Lieutenant Governor Nickerson, of California; Judge Clarke, of Connecticut; Hon. Chas. G. Davis, of Massachusetts; Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Governor Warmoth, of Louislana; ex-District Attorney Riggs, of Kansas; Judge Thomas Wilson, of Minnesota; General G. W. Anderson, of Missoure; Wm. C. Newberry, of Virginia. After roll call the Chairman denvered a short address.

He reviewed the present political situation. When the members present had exchanged views on the subject of reform nominees a motion was made to hold a liberal republican Convention, and the motion was carried. Another motion followed, that the Convention be held in Philadelphia. This was amended in so far as the place of holding the Convention was concerned. The amendment provided that the Convention be held at Cincinnati. The question was put to a vote, against eleven who desired to select Cincinnati. Hall an hour's debate ensued on the subject of the proper time for holding such a Convention. It was finally determined that the Convention should be called for the 26th of July, 1876.

When these matters had been determined Judge

Clarke reported;—

The National Liberal Republican Committee, appointed by the Convention held in Cincunati in May, 1872, being fully authorized so to do, hereby order that a National Laberal Republican Convention be held in the city of Phila one phin on the 26th day of July, 1878, at twolve o clock.

Each State is invited to send to such Convention a representation squal to the number of its Scousiers and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

All ofticous who desire to maintain and perpetuate the maintain honor and national property, who are in favor of the equality of all men before the law, of whatever race or color, religion or politics; who desire the permanence of the

guaranters of the principles they profess, and for the port when placed before the country we cordially we the co-operation of all patroits citizens, without reg-previous political affiliations. ETHAN ALLEN, Chairman National Libertal Republican Commit

After the adoption of the call Mr. Hopper, of Missis sippl, offered the following resolution, which was see ended by Mr. Cumings, of Alabama, and adopted:—

purification can be as well secured through other organizations; therefore

Resolved, That if, after the republican and the democratic conventions have been held in June next, one or both of these parties shall seem, in the judgment of our chairman, Mr. Ethan Allen, to have responded to the principles and aims of the liberal republican organization, both in measures and men, in that event our chairman is hereby anthorized by proclamation to annul the call for a National Convention, this day ordered, But after said conventions, and their course being unfavorable to reform, he is empowered to take such action in furthering the call for the Cenvenion this day ordered as he may deem necessary.

The final understanding which the National Committee had before separating was briefly as follows:—

THE IFA OF THE ISECZ.

If the republicans nominate a "machine" man and the democrats nominate a good one, the liberals will side with the democrats; if the democrats nominate a "machine" man and the republicans a reformer, the liberals will go with the republicans a reformer, the liberals will go with the republicans. If both nominate good men they will split—which is not very philosophical, to say the least of it. And lastly, if both the democratic and republican parties nomination.

In conclusion the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this National Liberal Republican Committee, and of the party and of all good and particule claims are also to urchievans, colonel Etima Alen, for the incellity and zeni with which he has discharged the invest confidence to the hands four years ago. Benned to the liberals by no stronger the than a sease of out, that he all urements of office tendered by the other great parties of the nevertheless proven in his case more powerful than the allurements of office tendered by the other great parties of the nevertheless proven in his case more powerful than the allurements of office tendered by the other great parties of the first of the party and of the first of the which we deman

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL CONVEN.

The National Convention of the Independent Party, which will take place in Indianapolis on the 17th of this month, will be organized in Congressional districts, and the following are the names of the delegates and alternates from the six Congressional districts into

and alternates from the six Congressional districts into which this city is divided:—

Fourth District—Delegates—Pliny Freeman and Charles H. Williams. Alternates—Theodors Tominson, Jr., and John McCartney.

Fifth District—Delegates—Horace H. Day and C. Osborn Ward, Alternates—Egbert Hazard and A. C. Owens.

Sixth District—Delegates—Joseph J. Finnerty and Frank Waters. Alternates—Joseph J. Finnerty and Frank Waters. Alternates—Joseph J. Finnerty and Waters.

Seeath District—Delegates—Dr. E. P. Miller and W. Hyatt. Alternates—George Bair and John Kittleman.

Eighth District—Delegates—Peter Cooper and James Cassin. Alternates—Thomas F. Tully and P. H. Spellman.

Ninth District—Delegates—William A. Carsey and Wailace P. Groom. Alternates—John Cavanagh and Joseph A. Taylor.

LEGAL TENDER DEMOCRATS. The regular weekly meeting of the Legal Tender

Association took place last evening at the Sturtevant House, Gideon J. Tucker in the chair. A set of resolutions were approved of, which denounce the Utica Convention as a fraud in that it approved Grant's financial vention as a trand in that it approved Grant's financial policy and nominated Mr. Tilden, who is not the free choice of the democratic masses of this State. The resciutions further indersed the action of the State of Indiana in opposing contraction of the currency, and expressed regret that the democratic majority in the House did not understand and respond to the wishes of their constituents. A national convention of the legal tender party will be held at St. Louis on June 27, and a State convention to send delegates to it will take place on June 1.

THE LOANERS' BANK.

It was stated vesterday that a large number of the depositors of the Loaners' Bank had signed an agreement, by which they bind themselves to not take any steps toward preventing an early resumption of busi-ness. Mr. Russell, the president, would not say anyhing regarding the bank's future action, so that no ting could be definitely ascertained. The directors are still in negotiation with several large capitalists, and until these proceedings are brought to a termination of steps toward resuming business will be taken. It is thought that such an arrangement will be made as to enable the bank's counsel, Mesera, Jewell & Pierce, to move to vacate the order of the appointment of a receiver and to allow the bank to resume.

ANNA DICKINSON'S DEBUT.

The Elite of Boston in the Globe Theatre.

THE PLAY.

Life and Death of Anne Boleyn,

Queen of England. THE ROLE OF HEROINE.

The Step from the Rostrum to

the Stage a Mistake.

Boston, May 8, 1876. Miss Anna E. Dickinson made her debut, both as a cramatist and an actress, at the Globe Theatre this evening before what was probably the most brilliant audience ever assembled in an American place of amusement. An absorbing interest has been felt in Miss Dickinson was to appear for the first time on the Globe stage, and this interest was greatly enhanced by the fact that she appears as playwright as well as player. Only two occasions are spoken of in comparison with the rush for seats on Monday morning of last week-the appearance here of Jenny Lind a quarter of a century ago, and the first appearance in Boston of the late Charles Dickens as a reader. But even the Dick-

blage was, all were seated before the curtain rose, and all over the house there was a buzz of patient expectation of what was to follow. The people of Quiquendone, whom Jules Verne has described so felicitously in his story of "Dr. Ox," never exhibited more cheersuch friendly recognition. Poet and painter, journalist and litteratuer, beile and beau, leaders of society and leaders of thought, were assembled in the stalls or gathered in the boxes, the names of the distinguished company being too many for me to even attempt an

ens furore was not so great as the anxiety to see Dick-

ANTICIPATIONS OF MISS DICKINSON'S TRIUMPH. Many grave heads nodded approvingly throughout the performance and the preliminary congratulations of the gifted aspirant for double honors were as numerwitnesses of the event. Miss Dickinson received in advance hundreds of letters from her admirers in every part of the country, felicitating her upon the step she was taking and extending their good wishes for her complete success in her new calling. Even the pulpit was ready to encourage her, and the Rev. James Freeman warm in their expressions of confidence in the wisdom of her second choice of a career. The politicians, too, remembered the occasion, and she had letters of en-couragement from General Butler, General Hawley, Governor Hartranft, and many others. As matter of course the literary guild came out strong in their predictions of the brilliancy of the coming star, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Wendell Phillips heading the list of these epistolary prophets. Joaquin Miller did not forget to write, and Mark Twain, Nasoy and the other "humorists" tried to be very funny over this serious occasion. Last of all the actors came out in great force, and although Manager professional advice in shaping her dramatic career the profession showed that they were not slow in following the way from San Francisco, and Miss Carlotta Le Clercq and Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt were among those who sent their kind wishes. So general was the disposition to inflict epistolary kindnesses upon her that it is evident she did not read the bushels of letters she received on the subject of her debut or abe would not have been so well up in her lines as al. Due to night.

THE FLORAL OFFERINGS.

The presents of flowers were only another phase of the general joy over Miss Dickinson's adoption of the dramatic profession, and it may almost be said that the floral offerings came from every part of the globe. Miss E. S. Stepbins, on her return from her journey round the world, stopped long enough at Omaha to despatch an order to a Boston florist. Mrs. General Chatfield, of New York, presented a large Mattese cross, with Miss Dickinson's initials in the centre. Colonel A. W. Slay-back, a promisent St. Louis lawyer, sent a contribution the same were Mrs. S. F. Austin, of Milwanken: Mrs. tribute offered during the evening was that of Mrs-Rachel Macauley, of Louisville, known to the stage as Rachel Johnson, who sent a unique stand of flowers of the height of Miss Dickinson, with the word "Welcome" wrought in bold letters in the base. Above this were two globes—one to represent the theatre where Miss Dickinson made her debut, and the other perhaps the world she is to consuler. These, significant world she is to consuler. These, significant world she is to consuler. These, significant in the stage of the s

world she is to conquer. These, sgain, were surmounted by a floral wreath and a tyre, and accompanying the gift was the following stanza:—

A heartifit gree ting from afar:
Note cloud must hide the rising star.
Note head must hide the rising star.
Note near more tree than abe who sends
A welcome to the best of friends.

So numerous were these offerings that any attempt to describe them would be vain. There was a bewildering maze of flowers, which it was impossible properly to present to the heroine of the evening and which only served to obstruct the lobbies and passages of the theatre. It was an absurdity thus ostentatiously to attempt to do honor to an untried woman in a held where faiture was probable if not inevitable, and it was only Miss Dickinson's abilities and modesty which saved her from being made utterny ridiculous in the eyes of everybody on account of the foolish zeal of her admirers and friends.

Miss dickinson has done to meet the expectations indicated by the letters and flowers of which she was the recipiont. As she appears in the dual character of dramatist and actress I will arst consider the play apart from the acting. Every line of the drama—for the plece is entirely delicing the of the drama—for the plece is entirely delicing the of the drama—for the plece is entirely delicing the of the drama—for the plece is entirely delicing that it was originally written. Scarcely a line was interpolated or crased and the whole is a study of the time and the woman whose history is the theme of the play and the other principal characters are king Henry Yill. Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Henry Percy, afterward Earl of Northumberland; Thomas Cromwell, afterward Earl of Northumberland; Thomas Cromwell, afterward Earl of Essex, and Lady Jane Seymour. All this may be noted understood from the cast, the distribution of characters and the assumption of parts being as follows:—

Nobles, Courtiers, Ladies, Gu

Mage.

Nobles, Contriers, Ladies, Guards, Pages.

The first act opens with a scene in the King's palace, where Anne Boleyn is a fiember of the Court. The opening dialogue is between Cromwell and Wolsey, and turns upon the divorce from Queen Catherine and Wolseys determination that the King shall marry Marguerite of France. The time is the moment when the Cardinal is waiting for a report of the action of the bisheps on the King's appeal to their assent to Warcham's proposition that she is not legally his wife. Lord Percy brings the Cardinal word in regard to the affair, and while dominating it he sees Anne in the distance. He is much smitten with her charms, but Wolsey orders him to retire, and he has no opportunity of communicating with her. Then tollows a scene between Wolsey and Cromwell, in which the Cardinal talks of making her the plaything of the King, and then a scene between Percy and Norreys, in which the former speaks of his love for Anne and his determination to win her. He says he has written her, but they are strangely kept apart, and that he has had no answer from her. As they retire both the King and Anne enter, and there is a short scene of gallantry and compliment, after which Anne retires and Wossey urges her charms upon the King, saying institutionly and compliment, after which Anne retires and Wossey urges her charms upon the King, saying institutional acts in her conduct the curtain fails upon a very effective love tableau.

THE SECOND ACT.

The second act, like the first, is only introductory. It is in three acenes, the first being an interior in the King's palace. It is very short, and is for the purpose of despatching Sincaton with a letter to the Bushop of Bayonse and showing the determination of the Cardinal

in pursuing his purposes. The accord frenc is in Sh. Thomas Boleya's garden. Six months have the district the first act. Smeaton, who was one of the Bishop, and Sir Thomas asks his daugater to en out of Smeaton's protensions, because Smeaton is a spy of the Bishop, and Sir Thomas asks his daugater to en out of Smeaton's protensions, because Smeaton is a spy of the Cardinal and he is anxious to obtain the Cardinal Secrets. She is not desposed to do this, but as Pricey them arrives and upbraids her for renouncing him and discover's Wolsey's periody, and in the end consents, being determined to ruin the poliste. Percy tells her that his father the Duke of Northumberland, had been order do to carry out the marriage contrast with Lady Mary Tabout when he was a child, and show her the setter giving him back his troth. She points out to him that the letter is a forgery of the Gardinal's and they error burse, but only to part immediately, as Percy tells her has already married the Lady Mary. It is then she swears vengeance against the Cardinal and returns to Court. In the third scene the King welcomes her back, She has a volent quarred with Wolsey and thereupon she denounces him to the King, showing Wolsey's letter to the Bishop of Bayonne. The currain fails on the downfail of the Cardinal and Wolsey disappears from the play.

THE THIRD AND FORESTH ACTS.

downfall of the Cardinal and Wolsey disappears from the play.

Seven years elapse between the second and third acts. The scene is at the King's palace and it is made picturesque by a tournament outside. The third act opens with the scheming of Cromweil and Lady Janb Seymour for the crown and closes with the accusation of high treason against the Queen. It is purely an acting act and shows the scheming of Cromweil, the cold and cruel ambition of Jane, the unsuspecting trust of Anne and the base passions of the King. The first seens of the fourth act is the fusion scene. Anna is dressed for execution and the block is in her room. This idea is Miss Dickinson's, and is made to play a very important part in the business. There is a scene preceding this which opens with a dialogue between Sir William Kingston, her juiler, and a magistrate, in regard to her trust and the feelings of the people in her favor. Then follows a scene between Cromwell and Kingston about a plot to admit Percy to the cell in order to tempt her to try to escape. After this she is discovered atone with the block, and then comes the following remarkable solitony:—

Will the night never end? Oh! my God! I havesdom

imploring words because she is a wile and a m ther, and, the attempts to procure a contession from her having failed, she is led to execution as the curtais fails.

THE DHAMA AS AN ACTING PLAY.

In the drama which Miss Dickinson has given the rather meaningless title of "A Crown of Thorns" six has not attempted to stime by her literary excellence. It is essentially an acting play, and if it fails to keep the stage it will disappear attogether. It is "Liney" from beginning to end, and entirely free from what actors cail "taiky-taiky." The speech I have sent you is the longest in the piece, and there are new others of any considerable length. With the exception of Percy, there is not an agreeable part in the play. Wolsey is scheming for the Papal chair for himself, and to further his designs he is anxious to sacrince Apne to the guilty love of the King, but the prevent her marriage. It is for this that he intrigues with the Bishop of Bayonne and craftly compels the marriage of Lord Percy to Lady Mary Talbot. Cromwell is his confederate, and, after his fall, the promoter of the schemes of Lady Jane Seymour to destroy Anne Boleyn and clutch the crown. Lady Jane is simply odious. The King is nowhere presented in a strong light, and even the part of Annie is a more sketch in the prompter's book. She is not painted as a good woman, but as an ambitious girl and a wronged queen. If there is any purpose in the play it is to show her in the light of a virtuous wife; but even this can only appear from the acting and not from the book. All the other characters are equally sketchy, but exceedingly plastic, and capable of strong delineation in the hands of good actors. Few plays depend more osmotely upon the cast for their success, but before I speak of this or of the acting of the horione wish to note particularly Miss Dickinson's method of dressing as Anne Boleyn.

All of the dresses were devised by Miss Dickinson, and they are queenly in richness and elaborate in death, as well as historically correct. They are four in num

loco. The momenter is of woven pearls and old lice. The last decay of the trailitional black velves is which queens to suppose stool to be to dist blook. Which will red may be perfectly a blending of historic, but full one to peak to be to dist blook. He is rounded, the comment that a peak in good to be to dist blook and crimson satin moder rich black lace. It is able in dist a deep to that a peak in good to be able to wear it; and the rounded. The orchestra are in their piaces and the overture has been reindered. In a moment more the name scene will been. All saround in a set of putrace dist, which this Dickinson's magnitudes in the isst act may convert into those of magnitudes in the isst act may convert into those of magnitudes in the isst act may convert into those of magnitudes of her execution, to which yane Boley's releas in the rollicity it have quoted.

Precisely at eight o'clock the curtain rose. Cromwell and Wolsey took the stage, and with words of learned length and thundering sound the play began. This was in itself a bad omen for the aspiring debutanter for it her endeavors were to be moulded upon theirs, it was plain enough that good fortune was beyond her grasp. To executain this and to existly their curiously in regard to her during venture the immense andience waited patiently for Miss Dickinson's entrance. At has she came, reading as she walked, The king was approaching from the other sade, and in a moment she would be required to titler her first line. When the King spoke she answered, but showed embarrassment not as much as constraint. There was no flexibility in her voice, her attitude or ther manner. She was rightnessed, but they are an anomal as bright as a morang in June during this delicious applicance address, and where she calls him her darfing, instead of waspering the worts in a way to show he right as a morang in June during this delicious application as the fairly bellowed. As there was nothing that an embraced by a surfage and trapet which was proposed in the exception of her la

MAD DOGS SHOT.

Officer O'Neil yesterday killed a rabid dog at No. 200 Went Thrty-sixth atreet. Another was shot by a Fourth ward officer at No. 200 Oliver street.